## SOUTH AMERICA.

ANARCHY IN MONTEVIDEO. openiones of The N. Y. Tribune.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 29, 1857. There are fewer than usual of ships at anchor are, as, including a large number of men-of-war, they de not in all exceed 50 vessels. Business is dell ewing partly to the state of the country. This had of interminable strife is again plunged in the berrors of a civil war. It is hard for a stranger to learn the true state of things so fearful, are all of treachery. The Government, however, is assailed by a party of considerable strength, judging from its efforts to prepare for the worst. The capital is in daily fear of an attack, and the country is filled with marauding parties. Press gangs are traveling the streets compelling citizens to aid the Govern-ent. Produce from the country is kept out through fear of robbery on the way, and provisions are not bought from abroad, as large stores may in a few days be inconvenient, so that all provisions are dear in the city except flour.

The bark Fame of Baltimore was towed into port on 25th December by a Brazilian man-ofwar steamship. She went aground on shore near the Florees Islands, a night or twobefore, and was after attacked by a lawless band, chiefly Itafians of Montevideo, who, knife in hand, drove forward the hands, and proceeded to rob the vessel of a valuable chronometer, several watches, and other property; cut up the rigging, and in various ways did serious damage. Seeing a man-of-war approach-bg, they left, but not without another struggle on deck. No lives were lost. The matter was promptly placed in the hands of the American Consul, who will prosecute the affair efficiently. The Fame was eaded with flour. She is the same vessel that lost her masts in the storm that proved fatal to the Central America.

The Brazilian ships have frequently rendered the most generous and valuable services to our shipping

The bark Zedee, Capt. Eairfield, bound from New-York to Buenos Ayres, with lumber, passed this point for her distinction on the morning of the 25th December, after a voyage of 76 days.

Every preparation is making for a war between Brazil and Paraguay. Ever since the Independence of the latter country in 1852, there has been an epen question of boundary between the two countries. Montogrosso was claimed by both, but occurries. pied by Paraguay. The latter country has no sea coast, and hence has little need for a fleet. Brazil has both land and naval force, and the contest, if not averted diplomatically, will be a serious one. There is just below Assumption a powerfully fortified place, past which, it is thought, no vessel can go. It is of heavy masonry strongly mounted. point where the river is narrow, and the channel is, by piles, made difficult to be found, and embarrassed by heavy chains. This is by many called the Gibraltar of the Parana. Brazil has never felt cordially toward the republics around her, and this opportunity to chastise one may not be unwel-

## KANSAS.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., April 1, 1858.

The Constitutional Convention, having under consideration the report of the Committee on Miscelkneous Matters, had quite a discussion on the subject of homestead exemption. It was finally set-Hed by the adoption of an article exempting a farm of 160 acres of land, or town property to the value of \$2,000, from sale under execution for debt.

The original proposition, as reported by the Committee, was for 80 acres. The Yeas and Nays exhibited 54 to 19 for the increased amount exempted. Mr. Barr of Iowa Point urged not only the exemption but the "inalienable right" of every man to a farm, or spot of earth. There had been two reports—a majority and minority. The mi-nerity, which was for exempting 160 instead of 80 acres, was suppressed in the Committee, but called up after a very sharp altercation.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., April 2, 1858.

The Convention is wearing to a close. It will probably finish its labors to-night or to-morrow They are now going over the Constitution, as arrarged and put together, and reading and amending it by sections. The utmost interest is manifested in all its essential parts; some of them before contested, are again contested. Most elaborate discussion and struggle have ensued during last night and franchise, on a motion to insert the word "white." An effort was made to insert a clause permitting the wemen to vote, which received upward of one third of the votes polled. The ordinance was amended so as not to specify points for railroads that might receive grants of land. Threats have been made by the minority that the "Conservatives" or Doughfaces would not vote for the Constitution unless the majority yielded to their demands.

There is a provision inserted in the part now adopted, that persons who have been guilty of frauds on the elective franchise shall forever be deprived of it. Women are guaranteed equal property rights in property inherited or acquired. She has equal power with the husband in the custody of

The plurality rule has been adopted with relation

to the election of all persons to office.

A good deal of feeling is occasioned by the various reports which reach this place from Washington, in regard to the fate of Lecompton. The meeting of last night has given a rather healthier tone to popular sentiment, by showing the weakness of those who might wish to organize under the Lecompton

THE MASS CONVENTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., April 2, 1858. Last night there was a significant Convention in Leavenworth. The fears that have been entertained that there was a strong minority party being fermed, which would be willing to take the Lecompton Constitution, "to change it" provided it was thrust upon Kansas by Congress, begin to dissipate. Here in the commercial metropolis of Kansas, at a Convention called expressly to discuss this subject, no one was found bold enough to avow such a sentiment. All of the speeches were a repetition of the same subject. The Lecompton Constitution should not be the Constitution of Kansas for one hour; that such a dangerous and polluted fountain should never be permitted to send forth streams from which should be derived the organic law of the future State; that such a corrupt at-tempt to subvert all that is good in republican gov-ernment by a despotic act of Congress must not be permitted quietly to culminate.

The meeting convened in front of the Planter's House. A bonne in the street, of old tar barrels, threw a strong and lurid light on the crowds of spec-tators, and exhibited the forms of the speakers in bold relief, as, perched on the top of a temporary platform of old dry-goods boxes they karangued the people. The muddy Missouri River ran in front, and away in the dim distance could be seen, through the darkness, the forests of Missouri, the shores of which sent back the echoes of applause to the senti ment that the people of Kansas would never, not for one moment, submit to the bastard Lecompton Constitution. It was after midnight before the meeting dispersed, and not until a waning moon had compete with the old tar barrels for the

Mr. H. P. Johnson of Leavenworth was called to preside over the meeting. Gen. Lane first ad-dressed them. His speech was conclusive and plain enough. Fears had been cutertained that he would set commit himself on a subject on which there might be a strong difference of opinion. But his re-

that no Government should ever be organized, or permitted to be organized, under the Lecompton Constitution; that the Leavenworth Constitution, if ratified by the people, must be the Constitution of Kansas. Sareastically he alluded to those who wished to "take the Lecompton Constitution to change it." He drew a comparison of a soldier in the Revolution, soing to Gan. Washington inst he the Revolution, going to Gen. Washington, just be-fore the battle of Trenton, and saying: "Oh. Misther Washington, I think we had better take the British Government for ten days or so, until

we can change it.' Judge Conway next spoke. He made an elaborate argument to prove that, although Congress could make a State, they could make no State Constitution; that the act of admission was positive, not conditional; that Congress might admit Kansas as a State, but that it remained with the people to say what should be their organic law. If admitted, the people could take what Constitution they pleased. They were in the Union and had this right as a sovereign State. By the treaty with France this Territory was acquired under the stipulation that its people should be admitted as a State or States, with the same privileges of the older States. If Congress had the right to go into Kansas and prescribe what its Constitution should be, it had the right to go into South Carolina and Massachusetts and say what their Constitutions should be,

Mr. Foster of Osawotamie next spoke. He made an eloquent appeal against organizing under the Lecompton Constitution. He was sorry to say that he had been elected under that Constitution, but he would state that he would never-never recog nize that bastard instrument as the organic law for the people. He alluded to the old Potawotamie tragedy, when five of the Border Ruffians had allied themselves as the enemies of popular rights and popular safety, and when their lives were the forfeit. Should Calhoun and his myrmidons come back to Kansas to enforce the Constitution the people rejected, a similar fate might befall them.

T. Dwight Thatcher of The Laurence Republican

next addressed the meeting. He spoke with considerable fervor against corrupting the organic law of the future State. Should the history of Kansas, through all time, exhibit the disgraceful record that all our institutions flowed from such a source! It weuld be dangerous now, and a stain upon our escutcheon. He recalled them to the long and arduous struggle for Liberty in which Kansas has arduous struggle for Liberty in which Kansas has been engaged. They had succeeded virtually. Why should they stultify themselves now? Everything that was great and noble, both in Kansas and throughout the Union, would protest against recognizing or sanctioning that infamy.

Wim. A. Phillips next spoke. What the people should do was a grave matter to consider. It had been said that the Pro-Slavery party had always fortified themselves in the inner track of legality.

fortified themselves in the inner track of legality This argument was used to persuade the people to organize under the Lecompton Constitution. This was a fallacy. Under that instrument there was no law, no courts in Kansas, the moment of admission. law, no courts in Kansas, the moment of admission.

Nothing could give the Government legality till the
Legislature met. If a majority of Free-State men
had certificates, they could kill it by refraining to
act; if they had not, they could not change it, on
this theoretical "inner track of legality." The
government of Calhoun was a cipher. Its friends
were fugitives to the soil. Nothing could give it
an instant's vitality but the acceptance of the peoless As ludge Conway had stated. Concress could ple. As Judge Conway had stated, Congress could not make a Constitution for the State. Official evidence was before Congress that the people had re jected it. The admission of Kansas now would be its admission without a legal Constitution. Should the people adopt the Leavenworth Constitution, they would have one.

Mr. Medill, editor of The Chicago Tribune, being present, was called on. In response he said he hardly knew what to say to them. [A Voice— "Give us your advice."] He said they needed no advice, and those from the outside were least qualified to give it. They had generally been, he thought, right. He so regarded them now. He certainly could comprehend the feeling so freely evinced by this meeting against the Kansas outrages and this culmination in the Lecompton swindle. If the Free-State men had, indeed, succeeded in getting possession of the elements of power in that goveroment, they could kill it by holding it still. They were now engaged in making a Constitution under legal sanction. That instrument the people had certainly the right to accept. Even should a minority of that Lecompton swindle adjourn to Missouri, any other safe place, to elect two United States Senators, and even should a partisan Congress admit them to seats, such an act would speak as badly for the wrong thus inflicted as the most eloquent tongue. The speaker was enthusiastically received

with cheering.

Mr. Arny made an able appeal against the
Lecompton Constitution, covering to some extent
similar grounds to other speakers. Mr. Barr made a shrewd and forcible speech, full of his usual felicitous hits. Dr. Morris of Leavenworth, Reprefelicitous hits. Dr. Morris of Lechad been suppos sentative elect, was called. He had been suppos but said he would to be favorable to organizing, but said he wo willing to abide the decision of his constituency. He loathed the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Walden made an energetic speech, opposing organization under the Lecompton Constitution for any time or purpose, A resolution was adopted author-izing the Central Committee to call a Convention, when the mass meeting adjourned.

CLOSING HOURS OF THE CONSTITUTION-AL CONVENTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.
LEAVENWORTH, K. T., April 3, 1858.

Melodeon Hall, where the Constitutional Convention has performed its labors, is not only a large hall, but a handsome and well furnished one. Du ring the night sessions of the Convention a row of gilt lusters lent additional illumination to that supplied by the mental brilliancy of the members. What a striking contrast this assemblage presented to that which assembled at Lecompton. The Calhounites, not being fanatical, were liable to get most orthodoxly tipsy. Semi-drunken profanity was far from unusual. On the night when it closed its labors, it was almost impossible to keep a sufficiency of them sober to carry on the busi-ness. One or two of them lay like their own discarded reports "on the table," I fear, not subject to amendment. Here the row of faces before me are calm, carnest, sober. During yesterday the rapid passage of important matters made it difficult to preserve order—that is to say, the nu-merous motions and counter motions, questions for nformation, and a desire to speak, made it difficult to preserve desirable quiet, and exercised the talent of the presiding officer. But they are men who feel all the responsibility of their solemn trust-men with intelligence to comprehend it, and virtue to maintain its integrity. All men, indeed, are not perfect; all men are not equally good. There may possibly be Judases in this political synagogue. What occurs more frequently, there may be men who are not without flaws; but, as a whole, they comprise a larger amount of intelligence than the same number of men usually comprises.

Section by section the Constitution was read. Section by section it was carefully considered and adopted. Night wore on. All of the Constitution had been acted on but a part of the schedule, when the Committee on Address to the People made their report, through Mr. Walden, its chairman. The report, beside setting forth the facts in connection with the Constitution, made an appeal for this Constitution over the Lecompton Constitution. It urged that this Constitution, if ratified by the people, should be the Constitution of the State of Kansas, and that the Lecompton Constitution, that had been rejected, should never be the organic law of the

The slumbering element of secret hostility was aroused sufficiently to venture out of its shell. warning prophet of popular sentiment had not been sufficient to admonish it. A debate, not exceeded in intense interest by any discussion I have ever heard, succeeded. Mr. Thomas Ewing, jr., broke the ice. He has only been for a few months in the Territory. He possesses ability. He has been ex-tremely active since he came here in political matters—evidently knowing little about the past of Kansas, and just as evidently not too deeply affected by the historic records of the past. He is a bold man; perhaps his boldness was more prominent than any other feature. Coolly, persistently, he took the position that under certain circumstances it might be expedient. it might be expedient to organize under the Le-compton Constitution. He said that those who went

nto the bolting Convention did not do so to abandon the enterprise; that they had a specific purp se, and ley were not to be threatened or intimidated from He closed his speech by an argument to prove

that this course might, in case of admission, be the only proper one to take.

Gen. Lane rose and made a speech of more than usual ability. He said this announcement here to-night was what he had been looking for for months; and that now, if necessary, he was pre-pared to meet it and those who made it foot to foot and face to face. He reviewed the past. He said that the radical element, the dominant element, had stood in the breach. It was those who, in the hour of trial, had borne the burden and heat of the day. This radical element had been called on, time an again, by a small minority, to yield their best and sincerest convictions to secure the unity of the Free-State party. They did it last June. They did it in October. In December, even when the minority belted the decision of the Convention, many went in with them when they saw that they were determined to go. That of the seven thousand votes thrown for the State ticket under the Lecompton Constitution, on the 4th of January, not one thousand could be got for the bolting ticket, but for the radicals. He (the speaker) and others of the radical men had used all their influence to get a vote. That was done under the express stip-ulations that the men would not qualify, and note they were told that these men had a "specific pur-pose," and they intended to accomplish it. The speaker said the radical element had gone to the wall so far for unity, but they would go no further. They had wounded the holiest instincts of their hearts by voting at the October election. They had sacrificed the loved Topeka Constitution in erder that all might unite on this Leavenworth Constitution. But they had recorded a solemn oath that the Lecompton Constitution should never be the organic law of Kansas, and they would go no further. The speaker continued, now in a flight of eloquence, and now in a vein of bitter sarcasm. e Conway replied to the legal argument Mr. Ewing by a cool and searching analysis. His legal points have already been referred to, and I need not recapitulate them. Restraining his fire, he iced his logic to the severely repressed point, until the impulses they awakened within him and his authorized to the severely repressed point, until the impulses they awakened within him and his authorized to realize the severely repressed to the severely repressed to the severely represent the severely representations. dence rushed past all bounds, and rose to positions of the most lefty pathos, or were varied by the most scathing criticism.

Mr. J. S. Emery next spoke. He sustained the position of Mr. Ewing. He assailed Gen. Lane for inconsistecies. He said that at the old Big Springs Convention the stand was taken to resist the bogus laws to a bloody issue, and what had they done? He derided the Topeka movement, and said it had only been a political movement. He commenced assail-ing the Topeka Convention. He denied that it was choice of nine-tenths of the people, as had been erted. "People talked about principle!" He was one of those who thought that consistency and politics were not necessary. He "was not a wer-shiper of principles." He sneered at this Convention. He even assailed the vote by which the delegates to it had been elected, until the rising of members from different parts of the hall arrested this tirade, and made him retract. He said the "bolters," as they were called, did not intend to be

driven from their position.

Mr. S. N. Wood next spoke. His speech was a series of surcastic allusions. This is his forte. He sustained the position of Mr. Ewing. He said "the "bolters of Brown's Cellar-Kitchen Committee had made up their minds what they were going to do "They were not to be threatened." There was a good deal of talk about "hanging." They were no arraid of it. He alluded sarcastically to the posi-tions of the Free-State party—repudiation of the begus laws, the Topeka Constitution, and the solemn oaths of the party against the Lecompton Constitu-

T. Dwight Thatcher made by far his ablest effort. It at once placed him where he has been gradually approaching, in the foremost rank among prominent Kansas men. Great necessity develops great effort. Last night, some of the passages in the speeches of Lane, Conway and Thatcher reached a point of the Lane, Conway and Thatcher reached a point of the most lofty elequence. Mr. Thatcher alluded to the proposal of these men to organize under the Lecompton Constitution. The people had repudiated that instrument by 12,000 votes, and who should dare to say they would take it and thrust it over the people who had rejected it? Among the twelve Apostles of the Man of Galilee there was a Judas Among those who had struggled in the America Revolution, and who had borne its honorable wounds on their persons, was one who had betrayed it; and, in spite of these wounds, the people and history had written "traiter" all ever him.

Mr. Johnson of Leavenworth spoke. He had once been a Pro-Slavery man. He was astonished to hear the sentiment avowed here to-night. He reminded Mr. Ewing and Dr. Davis of the object of the people of Leavenworth in going into that election they had only done so on certain representations: that a large number of them would never haye voted had those men told the people at that time what they said here to-night. He said that the people had and would repudiate the Lecompton Consti-

Gen. Lane rose to a personal explanation against the assault made on him. He was astonished, he was thunderstruck to hear such sentiments as those avowed here to-night; more was he astonished to find men who bore such relations to Gov. Robinson as Messrs. Wood and Emery, avow the sentiments they had here to-night. What did it mean? He vindicated his own position, and proved that it was Emery who had squeezed in the words "bloody issue' into the Big Springs Convention, against his (Lane's) carnest protest.

Mr. Foster of Osawatamie said that there was one fact of which he would remind those who pro persons who had been elected under the Lecompton constitution would qualify. He would tell them that he knew of some persons who would not qualify—who would respect the vote of the people against that instrument. No matter what others might determine, they would never qualify. He knew his two colleagues from his county would not qualify. Here several other gentlemen rose and said they were members elect, and that they would never qualify. A sufficiency of those responded to

never quality. A sufficiency of those responded to hold the Legislature.

Mr. Newton of Noarbur rose. Calmly and ably he reviewed the position taken. He is-an elderly man, his hair silvered, but with all the patriotic fire of those who remember the earlier and better days of the Republic, he protested against the legalization of the Lecompton swindle. He made some enthing strictures on the statements of Mr. Emery and compared them with the positions that gentle

man had formerly taken.

Mr. Fish of Shawnee spoke earnestly against the policy proposed. During all the speeches, the most intense interest was manifested, both among the delegates and in the body. The feeling, on many occasions, burst the bounds of decorum in applause It was between 2 and 3 in the morning when the last speaker had addressed them. The assemblage was exhausted, but unwilling to adjourn, like exhausted combatants, who still will not relinquish their weapons. At last an adjournment until 9 'clock this morning was procured, and there was

a few hours of respite.

This merning, the first clause of the Constitution was adopted, as the first business. The organic law was completed and ready for the people. The discussion has again been resumed on the matter debated last night, and the debate still progresses.

ITEMS OF NEWS. From Our Special Corresponde

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., April 3, 1858. The Constitutional Convention adjourned yesterday evening. Complimentary resolutions were passed to the President, Judge Conway, and ex-President, Gen. Lane; also to the other officers. A State Convention is to be called of the Free-State party, to nominate State officers. It will convene

in a week or two.

Intelligence has been received that two Free State men had been killed, and a third severely, if not mortally, wounded, in the valley of the Osage, near Fort Scott. A Pro-Slavery party went to their houses at night, and shot them.

Gov. Denver keeps very quiet. He has never taken any notice of or visited this Convention.

Emigrants are arriving more freely. The Missouri fiver is in very good stage. A large number of fine boats are on it, and freights and passage are low.

Real estate here has improved a little. The rumors in circulation that a few Free-State men have secretly intrigued to aid the passage of creates a distrustful and resentful feeling. It is to be hoped that these sus-picions are not well founded, and that the jealous sentiment provoked by suspicious circumstances is but the natural jealousy which guards interests so sacred. The indignation and wrath which such a course would provoke if it did occur, would be more in-ense than against even such miscreants as Cal-

Troops are preparing to leave for Utah. The grass begins to give the face of the earth a vernal look. The tree-tops once more begin to look green.

REMONSTRANCE

Of the Constitutional Concention of Kansas against the Passage of the Lecompton Constitution.

The Remonstrance being read, the following resolu tion was unanimously adopted by the Convention: tion was unanimously adopted by the Couvention:

Resolved. That a printed copy of the clouvent address, reported to this Convention by Mr. Winebeil, as Chairman of
committee on Remonstrance, against the adoption by Congress
of the Lecompton Constitution, through the sid of Federal
hibery and corruption, be sent to James Bachanan, each meaher of the Federal Calmiet, the Governors of the different States,
and all Representatives in Congress who may favor or support
he Lecompton usurgation. the Lecompton usurpation.

To the Senate and House of Representations of the United

The Convention now in session in the City of Leavenworth, for the purpose of framing a State Constitution according to the provisions of a law passed by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, at its last session, has charged the undersigned with the solemn duty of remonstrating with your honorable body against the passage of an act declaring the instrument known as the Lecompton Constitution to be the organic law of the State of Kansas.

We shall not attempt, at this late day, to enumerate in detail the causes or arguments which render it impossible for the people to acknowledge the binding effect of that instrument. Those causes are now matter of historical record, and these arguments are already before your honorable body and the world. But, as a duty which we owe to our constituents, and with a resolute hope, which knows no discouragement, we make in their name a last solemn appeal to that tribut al which has ever been deaf to our prayers, and shall plainly and briefly present the facts which give character to this issue, and show why a loyal people, under a professedly democratic Government, are forced to the very verge of revolution.

We remonstrate, then, against the approval of the Lecompton Constitution by the Federal Congress, on the following grounds:

1. It is not the act of the people of Kansas.

2. It has received from them a stern and overwhelm-But, as a duty which we owe to our constituents, and

1. It is not the act of the people of Kanas.
2. It has received from them astern and overwhelming condemnation at the ballot-box, by a majority which leaves no room for doubt.
3. Its origin was marked by events of such atracity, and its consummation signalized by such glaring frauds, as must ever disgrace the records of the State it, shall create; and that people must inevitably be demoralized who are forced to the acceptance of such unworthy precedents in place of those glorious tradi-tiers of liberty which should illuminate the early his-

tory of every republican government.

4. The very existence of this Convention is conclusive evidence of the popular will. After its close, the result of its labors will be submitted to a vote of the whele people for approval or rejection. Until that decision is made, we carnestly trust that Congress will give us respite from the sentence it has threatened to pronounce. No just cause exists for this unprecedented haste. The people are at length in the possession of a government which they have so modified as to render it endurable; and appeal, with every arrespect of extediency and instinct to be permitted to

as to render it endurable; and appeal, with every argument of expediency and justice, to be permitted to retain that government, until in the exercise of their acknowledged rights, they shall see fit to replace it with one of their own creation and choice.

5. Congress cannot force a government upon an unwilling people without an assumption of principles foreign and antagonistic to the fundamental law of the astion, and the exercise of an authority subversive of the chief principles of our national freedom. That all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is an axiom of American liberty, older than the Constitution itself. That Congress may admit new States into the Union, American liberty, older than the Constitution itself. That Congress may admit new States into the Union, is a constitutional admission of this principle, which leaves without warrant all exercise of compulsory power. No State can be admitted except upon application; and the people of Kansas have never applied with the Lecampton Constitution. The one argument in favor of that instrument, is its technical regularity in the steps for its formation, at the same time that the popular will was frustrated by conspiracy and fraud. We will not believe that the Congress of the United States is prepared to ignore all the beneficent united States is prepared to ignore all the beneficent principles of law by a degmatic assertion that its sole wittee exists in a mere regularity of form, and that no consideration is due to its true spirit and intent.

We rely, therefore, upon the representatives of an intelligent and virtuous people to select that policy which, in view of the extraordinary circumstances, is

best calculated to protect the sacred principles of popular liberty, and avert the calamities of civil discord. The people of Kansas are the descendants of a race where freedom has been transmitted as an invaluable heirloom for the inheritance of their children. They are inspired by their convictions and their impulses, and by the glorious memories of the past, to maintain unflinchingly to the end a struggle which they believe is to determine the triumph of freedom or of tyren by in the Republic. They have in the meetives a courage which no manifestations of power can intimidate, and a consciousness of right which no political sophistics can consider the first which no political sophistics can consider the active sympathies of a ustion, too jealous of its liberties to see their barriers troken down by the exercise of illegal powers by its representatives and its rulers. Against all external foes the Federal Government is strong to invincibility, but, apposed to such resistance as the people of Mansas can offer to this usurpation, all its vast appointments will but serve to render more manifest its Kansas can offer to this usurpation, all its vast appointments will but serve to render more manifest its utter and absolute impotency to the enforcement of its tyramical resolves. The Federal Government cannot conquer the people of Kansas, because it ought not. Let it, then, pause for reflection before taking the irrevocable step. Let it hesitate long before invoking, by the exercise of illegal and tyramical powers, that fate which always destroys these who conspire against the liberties of a free and enlightened people. Let it retrace those steps which have advanced the nation to the brink of dissolution. Let it secure to the people of Kansas those rights which all parties have so often and so solumity quaranteed, and thus turn back upon of Kansas those rights which an parties have so died and so solemely guaranteed, and thus turn back upon the political disl the shadow which now portends ruin and disaster to the institutions of our common country. Let it recollect that its power is of and from the people; and by dealing justly with Kansas, let it add one more column to the proud array, which is the strength, as it is the glory of the Confederation. J. M. WINCHELL.

J. M. WINCHELL.
J. B. EMERY.
J. B. EMERY.
J. M. WALDEN,
CHARLES A. FOSTER.

Legrenworth, K. T., March 39, 1858.

FORT SCOTT-TWO MEN KILLED. The Leavenworth City Ledger of the 3d inst. says:

"Reliable information reached here yesterday that
a passe of men who represented themselves to be in
search of deserters from the United States army, went search of deserters from the United States army, went
to the house of Isaac Denton, on the Osage (about
100 miles south of this city), or the night of the 27th
of March last, and, after inquiring if any deserters
were concealed within, and receiving a negative answer, insisted on searching the premises. Mr. Denton
arcse from his bed and let the posse in, and without
further ceremony was shot dead.

"They next proceeded to the residence of Abraham
Hadrick and after making the same inquiry, and re-

"They heat proceeded to the residence of Abraham Hedrick, and, after making the same inquiry, and receiving the same treatment as at Denton's, he was shot dead.

"They then proceeded to the residence of Newton Davis, and, forcing an entrance, shot at him while siting up is bed, one buckshot striking him in the hand, he residue of the charge lodging in the head-board of the hand of the hand of the charge lodging in the head-board. he residue of the charge lodging in the head-board of the beds ead.

"There was but one of the party recognized; his name is Bruckett. The neighbors in the vicinity dis-patched an express to Lawrence for assistance, which

has gone down.
"There are all the particulars we have, and give

them substantially as related to us by a gentleman from Lawrence, and whose veracity can be relied on. "We hope that the Federal authorities of the Territory will take this matter in hand, and, if possible, arrest the guilty parties, in order that they may be properly purished."

Correspondence of The St. Louis Republics

Kapiona, K. T., April 2, 1858.

Millions of acres of land are to be sold next July, at the Lecompton and Kickapoo land offices, at public sale. Large tracts of this land are settled by squatters who, owing to the Border-Ruffian warfare and the system of plus dering and robbing perpetrated by Government officials, have been prevented from acquiring means to pay for their land, while others have been driven from their homes, pursued by bogus sheriffs, until all has been exhausted. All eyes are turned to Washington for the consummation of this stupendous fraud, and while this is being perpetrated, the citizens of Karsas are to be robbed of the soil.

This is another Administration measure to throw the This is another Administration measure to throw the land into the hands of the Southern slave drivers, in

order to run the Lecempton Government, abould Congress succeed in establishing it against the wishes of the people. Not half of the settlers are able to preempt, and valuable claims and thousands of acres of the most valuable lands in Kansas will, in consequence, he purchased at the nominal value of \$1 25 per acre. Unless Northern capitalists, farmers, mechanics, and manufactures come to our reseue, Kansas may be lost. Money has been, and is now, loaning at 10 to 15 per cent per month, and I hear it rumored on the street that some are asking "10 per cent per hour" (the latter quotation needs confirmation); and not with standing these high rates of interest with the best of security, not one cent can be had. Property of all kieds is selling at great sacrifices. Boston capitalists, and New-York monopolies, Lowell manufacturers, New-England mechanics, Pennsylvania and Ohio farmers, and "Western men" generally, will do well to come to Kansas and purchase this land at \$125 per acre, which in one year's time, will command from \$5 to \$10 per in one year's time, will command from \$5 to \$10 per

acre.
The affair of "honor" which some supposed might arise between Lane and Denver, has ended very much like the cases of high treason in Kansas, without loss of life—Lane not anxious to accept, and Denver not wishing to challenge.

## FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 9, 1858.

The indications are that the Legislature will not adjourn before Saturday of next week, and it is the opinion of some leading members of the Assembly that it will not adjourn before Tuesday, the 20th. There are so many members, each one of whom has his little bill or bills that he is anxious to get through before adjournment, that it is quite possible that the Legislature will conclude to work a few days without pay this time. The Grinding Committees of both Houses are quite busy at their vocations, and turn out on an average about thirty bills

The Assembly has but just fairly commenced the discussion of the financial policy of the State. Last evening that body considered, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Laning's bill to submit to the people the question of authorizing a State loan of \$3,800,000 to complete the enlargement of the Eric Canal, and the House subsequently ordered the bill to a third reading. The House then went into Committee on Mr. Laning's second bill, being "An Mark to transfer upwars." Act to transfer moneys appropriated to the com-pletion of the Enlargement of the Eric Canal to sundry lateral canals," and after discussion reported progress, asked leave to sit again, and adjourned. This bill appropriates the sum of \$593,953 46, being the unexpended balance of last year's appropriation to the Eric Enlargement, as follows: To the enlargement of the Oswego Canal. \$608.444 62
To the enlargement of the Caynga and Seneca Canal. 128.713 34
To the completion of the Black River Canal. 76.261 17
To the completion of the Genesce Valley Canal. 40,000 00
To the enlargement of the locks on the Champlain

To the Generee Valley Canal Extension.....

The transfer and appropriation of these sums are

The transfer and appropriation of these sums are to depend upon the vote of the people authorizing the \$3,800,000 to complete the Eric Canal.

This bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole this morning, Mr. Lawrence in the char, and was discussed by Messrs, Hutchinson, Hubbard, McNett, Laning, Engs, Alvord, Wolford, Barnes and others, on a motion to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Engs, in the course of his remarks, said he had either misunderstood the plat form of the Democratic party, or one of the promi-

nent planks in it was the completion and enlarge-ment of the Canals. He thought the Committee of ways and Means had committed a serious oversight in taking it for granted that the people would, au-thorize the loan called for, and that they should have made provision in the bill for a direct tax to continue the enlargement, in case of an unfavorable decision at the polls.

Speaker Alvord made a very sensible speech on

Speaker Aivord made a very sensors the canal policy generally, in the course of which he remarked that the miserable stop-and-tax policy of 1842 had involved the State in expense and damages sufficient to have completed all the canal improvements of the State years ago. Mr. Hutchinson, who spoke at considerable length, among other things

& "There was one point upon which he desired enlighterment. This bill proposes to divert money appropriated to the enlargement. Will not this diversion be irrevocable! He thought it would be, and that, if the loan contemplated is not ratified by the people, the diverted money could not be got back. This was a point worthy of consideration. If the people should negative the loan, in what condition will the canals be placed! He feared the worst result. He feared that the people would not approve the loan; and he disliked to leave the completion of the canals upon any such contingency. It came from a questionable source—as questionable as the source from which the old Trojans received the gift of the wooden horse. "There was one point upon which he desired en-

of many of the best friends of Gov. King, that he does not intend to send in to the Senate any other names for Police Commissioners in place of those of Messrs. Bowen and Stranahan, which names were withdrawn only when it became evident that that movement alone could save them from Senatorial slaughter. I find it difficult to credit these strange stories. The Governor has long since earned the reputation of an honorable, honest, highminded gentleman. He knows that the appointing power in this case is not the Governor al the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate." And I will not believe, without positive testimony, that he will refuse to nominate, and thus retain in office men whom he knows the Senate would reject if they had an opportunity—thus accomplishing by indirection what he cannot do

directly and openly.

The Senate passed the Registry act to-day (being the bill originally introduced into the Assembly with some slight amendments) by a vote of 18 to 14—a full vote of the Senate—all the Republicans and Americans voting for it, and all the Democrats against. When Mr. Laffin's name was called, he asked to be excused from voting, and gave his reasons therefor. Mr. L. said his position was one of extreme embarrassment. His constituency (Herkimer and Otsego Counties) demanded no such law. There intelligence, integrity and patriotism was a guaranty against frauds in the elective franchise. In cities t might be otherwise; but he feared the law would ot accomplish the object sought. He had no constitutional scruples upon the question, and regretted to find himself in a position antagonistic to that of the almost unanimous voice of his party. The Sen-ate refused to excuse him, when he said he must ield to a power he could not resist, and avowing he doctrine that on all great questions, unless to follow his party as a matter of principle, and that upon all questions of policy meeting with the almost unanimous wish of that party, he intended to follow

it as a matter of discipline, he voted YEA.

Mr. Patterson asked to be excused, which request was not granted, and he, contrary to the gen-eral expectation, voted YEA. So the bill was passed and sent to the Assembly for concurrence.

Mr. Adams gave notice to-day that he should call up the Assembly Registry bill from the table on

Tuesday next at 12 o'clock, so that all who desire to vote for or against it may be on hand, and those ho wish to dodge can stay away; but they will not have the excuse, thereafter, that they did not know when the vote was to be taken. If it should be called from the table, a motion will, no doubt, be made to substitute the Senate bill. The bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police law was out upon its final passage, and lost-11 to 17. The

bill to legalize stock gambling also passed, with some slight amendments, in which the Assembly has since concurred. The bill to remove obstruc-tions in the outlet of Cayuga Lake, or channel of Seneca River, at an expense not exceeding

\$30,000, was ordered to a third reading. The 30,000, was ordered to a third reading. The following bills were read a third time and passed: To an end the Charter of the International Bridge Company. To protect private canals. [Makes penalties for damaging private canals, same as for State canals.] in relation to the issue of grants of lands under water by the

In relation to the issue of grants of lands under water by the Corporation of New York.

To make the Superintendent of Public Instruction ex officions in the Board of Trustees of the Idiot Asylum.

In relation to Theaters in the City of New York. [No minor inder fourteen years of age admitted unless accompanied by painter fourteen years of age admitted unless accompanied by paintender fourteen years of age.

nts or guardian | To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the sale of pressed

To provide for increasing the depth of the Hudson River op-cite the City of Trey. To amend the charter of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company

In the Assembly a large number of bills were re-

ported complete, among wich were the following:
Directing the payment of interest on Canal Drafts.
In relation to the transportation of freight on rasilroads.
To authorize the consolidation of Banking Associations. (Sen To incorporate the Provident Fund Society. In relation to the Scamen's Fund Society.

To incorporate the Provident Fund Society.
In relation to the Scamen's Fund Retreat.
To anend the Charter of New York City.
To incorporate the People's Loan and Rosief Company.
For the benefit of New York Firemen.
To improve the condition of the laboring poor in the City of
tew York.
To incorporate the

Yew-York.

To incorporate the permanent Educational Committee of the resbyterian Church.

To smend the Gode of Procedure.

Defining the powers of Special Sessions, except in Albany and way York.

N.w.York.
To smend the Port Warden act.
Exempting Brooklyn from certain Railroad rest detions.
Reistive to the appointment of Police Clerks in the City of
New York.
Relative to the New-York Special Sessions. Among the bills passed in the Assembly were the

Senate bill to repeal the Half-Dime Reilroad act, and to authorize the Supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax.

[Additional by Telegraph.]

SENATE EVENING SESSION.

The special order, the Railroad Toll bill, was postponed, and made the special order for Tuesday, after
the Executive session, and that the final vote be
taken without dabate on Wednesday.

To ircorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.
To authorize an increase of the fare on the Piatt-burg and Montreal Reilroad. open Third and Fourth streets, Brooklyn.

To open Third and Formation.
To premote public instruction.
Also, a vast number of private bills.

Also, a vast number of private ones.

ASSEMBLY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Houre held over its session until 3½ o'clock.

Canal and Finance bills were taken up.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the Engineer's epartment by transferring all power to the State Engineer was ordered to a third reading.

In the course of the debate Mr. Lewis mades weep-interesting the late State Engineer's

ing charges of corruption against the late State Eagineer, certain resident Engineers and others.

The bill to transfer the power of making contracts and the general powers of the Contracting Board to the Canal Board was debated till the adjournment.

THE CASTLE GARDEN INVESTIGATION. From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, April 10, 1858.

The Castle Garden Investigating Committee have not yet presented their report, but hope to do so on Monday next. The resolutions under which they acted were sufficiently alarming to attract more attention on the part of the public than is generally bestowed upon such investigations; and this attention was not diminished by the course which the counsel to the Commisioners of Emigration deemed it necessary to pursue in order to obtain a full and fair investigation, and not a one-sided inquisition on the star-chamber principle, such as he had good reason to expect from the antecedents of the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, viz: his action in the Common Council of New York, his heading of a gang of runners in taking unlawful possession of an emigrant ship, and another gang in tearing away the Castle Garden dock, for which he had been declared a trespasser. The course adopted to secure the cross-examination of witnesses, which the Committee at first refused, but finally assented to, was considerably misinterpreted at the time, and several ill-natured articles calculated to spread

wrong information and mislead the judgment of the public, found their way into The N. Y. Express and

Mr. Erastus Brooks, editor of The Express, was

ther papers.

called as a witness, and testified that he knew nothing of any wrong in Castle Garden, and that the articles in his paper were written on hearsay information. Mr. Joseph Blunt, the "J.B." of THE TRIBUNE, testified that he obtained his information about Castle Garden from the newspapers and common rumor. Ludwig Semler, the supposed "L. S." of The Tribune, though he swore to the L. S." of The TRIBUNE, though he swore utmost of his ability concerning the alleged abuses in Castle Garden, confessed, on cross-examination, that he knew nothing of his own knowledge, and testified only upon hearsay. Leopold Lorentz, the agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, swore substantially that he was not allowed to make any money in Castle Garden. That is about all that has come out tending to sustain the charges in the resolutions of investigation. The investigation, how-ever, was carried much beyond the limits of these resolutions, and, at the solicitation of the Commissioners of Emigration, embraced the whole subject of the organization of Castle Garden, and its conduct as an emigrant landing depot. It appears that the Com-missioners of Emigration could not obtain the lease of Castle Garden without allowing the previous lesses, Corklin, to retain certain rights—namely, to let offices to railroads for the sale of tickets, under certain re-strictions imposed by the Commissioners. They were unwilling that Mr. Conklin should reserve these rights, strictions imposed by the Commissioners. They were are willing that Mr. Conklin should reserve these rights, but were informed by his agent that, without such reservation, he would not consent to the use of Castle Garden by them for any purpose whatever. They, deening the benefit and protection which the possession of Castle Garden would enable them to extend to the emigrant, to be, as experience has proved, great and en inently effective, and believing that uncer these restrictions the rights which Mr. Conklin missisted upon reserving could not in any degree injure the emigrants, reluctantly on anted to allow Mr. Conklin the reserved rights with ut which they became satisfied they could not obtain the depot. The regulations which these restrictions enabled than to enforce in the depot have produced the anticipated results; and so for from the reserved rights being at all profitable, not a person has made a cent out of Castle Garden; entre contrary, the operation under these reserved rights has been unproductive, and the road which holes them and has me, the expenses of the railroad business in the depot, finds that these expenses exceed the commissions set apart to defray them by about \$10,000. Mr. Taurlow Wood, to whom the whole matter was intrusted by those interested in these reserved rights, testified before the Commistee the whole matter was intrusted by those interested in these reserved rights, testified before the Committee that he had arranged in his own mind the mode of that he had arranged in his own mind the mode of distribution of anticipated advantages, and that owing to the fact that the maximum commission reserved for the sale of tickets was unequal to meet the ordinary expenses of operating the depot, and that all the conflicting interests could not be harmonized, the arrangement had never been communicated to all the parties and never perfected; that neither he nor any other person, so far as he was aware, had ever realized a farthing of profit from the concern. In addition, it appeared from his testimony that no as-

for any other person, so lar as he was a ware, and ever realized a farthing of profit from the concern. In addition, it appeared from his testimony that no association nor organization under such reserved rights was ever formed. Of the Commissioners of Emigration, Mesere, Gulian C. Verplanck, Eojah F. Purdy, Ancrew Carrigan, John P. Cummings and William Lilinghaus have testified directly to the operations of Castle Gorden, and have shown their effect in reducing the frauds formerly practiced on emigraats in protecting them, thus saving the fund of the Commission and enabling it to work out of a heavy debt. Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent, and Mr. Garrigue, thus the contract of the Commission of the Chailman of the Castle Garden Committee, testified to the detail of the business organization in Castle Garden, and showed how the experiment had been gradually developed under great cifficulties, and how the experience gained had been turded to account for the stall better protection of persons and property. The upshot of the whole investigation is that it has revesied an unusual devotion on the part of the Commissioners of Enigration to their large true, and very doubtful notives on the part of the Commissioners of Enigration. Castle Garden is shown to be an extragradinally beneficent the originator and leader in the investigation.

Garden is shown to be an extraordinarily beneficent establishment, affording perfect protection to the emigrant, furnishing him comfortable temporary accommodation, extending useful information, and hastening him onward to his new home in the West. Whatever him onward to his rew home in the West. Whatever want of harmony there may have been is reduced to small his kerings among railroats about conflicting interests. It is pretty generally believed that the investigation would not have been asked for, had the Cheirman of the Investigating Committee dreamed that he could have been compelled to investigate fairly and fully. Indeed, in the beginning he often declared that if counsel on behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration were allowed to be present and cross-examine witnesses, he would sak the House to discharge the Committee.

herge the Committee.
I understand that the Committee will report substantially that the Commissioners of Emigration stand entirely above suspicion of wrong; that the act of the Legislature establishing the present regulations in re-gard to emigrants was a wise act, the system resulting in great benefits to the emigrant, and being immeas-